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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Bargains! Bargains!!

Fine silk grenadine veils, 63c.
Hem-stitched handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Embroidered French corsets, $2 50, worth $3 00.
Fans, 6, 15, 20 and 25c.
Parasols and sun umbrellas from 38c to $5 00.
Sundowns 50, 62, 75, 85c and $1 00.
Kid, all styles hats, 5, 50 and 75c.
Fine Swiss mull, 25 and 31c.
Superfine Tarletons, 31 and 38c.
Splendid kid gloves, $1 00.
White goods of all kinds, satins, laces, ties, collars and handkerchiefs, hosiery, &c., at prices to suit everybody. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. At the One Price Store of I. Rosenbaum & Co., No. 76 Market street. TUWTH2

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, in Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Quality Preferred to quantity.

There is no subject which should more engross attention than the *purity* of the various compounds prepared for the human system. Quality is the most important item in the selection of drugs, chemicals, &c., &c. All persons who are in a loss to know where medicines of the above description can be procured will be pleased to know that at the popular Drug House of Joseph Fleming, 81, corner Market street and the Diamond, their wants can be supplied. We advise all interested to call and examine goods and prices. We feel assured they will not go very dissatisfied.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and the Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver Ware Factory in the world, employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which is guaranteed by the stamping purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver, for the purpose of protection to purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair average usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for STERLING. Silver.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MFG CO

The Daily Commercial.

The Price of Watering Railroads.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of last week, published a table showing the amount of capital stock of twenty-eight railroad companies as it was on the last of July, 1867, and it is now the list of May, 1869. The totals foot up as follows:

Capital stock 1867.....	$257,055,000
Capital stock 1869.....	496,560,000

This shows an increase (by watering) of $118,-648,000; but only exhibits a very small part of the "watering" to which the stocks have been subjected since the present prosperity inflation began. For example, so late as July, 1865, more than a year after the great railroad speculation, which culminated with Mr. Chase's sales of gold in April, 1864, during which many millions of fictitious values were sold at high prices, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a capital of $13,100,000; the New Jersey Central, of $5,639,000; the Chicago and Alton of $4,200,000; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy of $5,738,000; the Chicago and Northwestern of $6,131,00-; the Hudson River of $8,785,000; the Erie of $20,105,000; the Pennsylvania of $13,489,000; the Reading of $13,211,000. These immense leading railroads, forming part of the list at random, had in 1865, a total capital stock of $88,309,000. They have now to represent substantially the same property, or with proportionately small additions, a capital stock of $208,683,000. The increase is $125,374,000, or one hundred and fifty per cent.; and consists almost wholly of "water."

Let it Spread.

A society called the Order of the Eagle has been started in Derby, Conn., for the object, as set forth in its preamble and constitution, of diminishing political corruption, instilling into the young men and boys of America a high spirit of honor, a respect for their country, and a love for the flag. The members bind themselves to vote for the candidates for office, without regard to party, and if elected to office, they will never accept a bribe. Branches of this order are to be established in every city and town throughout the Union, and it is proposed to accomplish the latter by establishing free reading rooms, gymnasiums, fencing or boxing schools, rifle companies and base ball clubs. If the Order of the Eagle accomplishes all that it has undertaken, it will deserve the thanks of the whole country, and it can hardly find a better field for its missionary labor than in the city of New York.

A WRITER in the Birmingham (England) *Iron Trade* circular gives the following account of the condition of miners and mine owners in this country. It is a regular system of mining insurance, both for fire, life, disabling from accidents and destruction of property. The security which this would give any mining property would at once make such accidents as the late Hartley and Yelverton Colliery fire, or such as occasionally occur in our collieries, much less disastrous in pecuniary consequences, while even the loss of property or life attending them would be relieved of the feature of destitution in which the families of the sufferers are often left. Besides, the insurance interest of employees would give more stability and permanence to our now shifting miners, and communities of solidity and intelligence would have some chance to exist. The scheme should be looked into for America.

PRESIDENT GRANT seems perfectly willing to carry out the policy avowed in his inaugural, of removing his own appointees when necessary. We have an instance of this in Illinois. Captain Hosea, the present late Postmaster at Jacksonville, recently removed to give place to the brother of Senator Yates, has been appointed by the President to Captain Chapin, is a one legged soldier, having given the other to his country. His record as a soldier is one without the taint of reproach, he is a sound radical Republican, and made a most acceptable officer. The removal of Captain Chapin from the Postoffice was heartily condemned by the Republicans of Jacksonville, and his reappointment by the President has given the most unbounded satisfaction.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at several of the cotton ports of the South, in favor of the transaction of *all cotton business on gold basis.* The cotton of the South will command its price in gold in the European market, and the factors and planters are anxious that this gold should get into their hands and be used as currency, as it was before the war. The cotton crop of the present year, sold for gold, at present prices, would realize to the Southern planters between *three and four hundred millions of dollars* in gold, and though it is against the interest of England and other cotton-manufacturing countries to pay gold for it, it is undoubtedly for the interest of the South to sell it for coin as far as possible.

DU LUTH is the name of the town on the western end of Lake Superior, which is proposed as the future rival of Chicago. It will be connected with the head of navigation on the Mississippi river—St. Paul—by rail, early next year. A paper just been started there called the *Minnesotian*, and in its first number gives the following as to the climate of the Lake Superior region: "During the past winter Lake Superior, at Du Luth, was closed with ice, so as to obstruct navigation only about four weeks, and that at the latter part of the winter. The ice finally cleared from the entire harbor of Du Luth, at its head, on the 4th of April—the day after it cleared from the harbor of Cleveland, on Lake Erie. We have heard that the harbor of Marquette, down the South shore of Lake Superior, opened on the 1st of April.

A CENTURY plant in the green house of Mr. Breck, in Rochester, N. Y., shows signs of blossoming, and much interest is felt in the advent of the "little strangers." The plant is now six feet and four inches high, and is growing rapidly. Tuesday of last week was its best day, and it made five inches and a half in height. At this rate it will be as tall as a tall tree before many days. The blossoming of this plant attracts a great deal of attention, and when the plant is in full bloom, it is probable that excursion trains will be run to Mr. Breck's. The blossoming of a century plant is like the opening of the Pacific Railroad—an event of importance.

ALL the public schools in Cuba sustained by the Government were closed last week, and the educational system of the Spanish race received a disastrous check. The Spaniards charge the revolution to the fact that the young had been taught revolutionary and anti-Spanish doctrines in schools conducted by Cuban school-masters, and the matter of discharging all Cubans has been attributed to it. Some think the Government pretends to give as an excuse for this closing of the schools, that the Treasury is empty and can no longer pay either the salaries of the teachers or the rent of the houses. The real object, however, is to discharge the Cuban teachers and fill their places with true and loyal Spaniards.

CONSIDERABLE interest is felt among the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the presentment for trial by Bishop Mellvaine of the Rev. Colin Tate, of Columbus, Ohio, for an alleged violation of his engagement to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Episcopalian. The question involved is whether it is lawful to make the singing of processional hymns by a surpliced choir a part of the regular order of worship. Mr. Tate has applied to the American Church Union for their advice, and have declared their intention to furnish him with the necessary pecuniary means for trying the question on its merits.

CHICAGO is not so sanguine after all, notwithstanding the fine showing of her bank deposits. The *Tribune* of that city says that a business depression of more than ordinary weight is felt in that city. There is dullness in trade; the sales and shipments of goods are below their usual average; and there is less than the usual demand for houses to rent and improved property for sale.

WE continue our reports of accidents to break-neck performances. During Alvant's performance on the high trapeze, at Day's Hall, Birmingham, England, on April 21, he missed his hold and fell heavily on the foot-lights. He was seriously injured in the back and limbs. The accident created great consternation in the place. A net had been placed underneath the performer, but it was too small, and, in taking one of his "terrific leaps," Alvanti fell beyond, and alighted on his back.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, by Charles Reade. New York: Harpers.

Had Mr. Reade sat down to write an answer to the argument of the advocates of solitary confinement, and to overthrow the theory that punishment, not reformation, should be the first thing taken into consideration in the management of prisons, we question of very much whether he would have been more successful than through the publication of this, his most powerful novel, if we can call that a novel which deals in detail, earnestly and honestly in the discussion of the evils which human nature is prone to perpetuate and aggravate. The recent revelations concerning the practices adopted by the officers of our Eastern prisons to wreak their revenge upon those placed under their charge, and wholly at their mercy, is forestalled by the description of prison life given by Mr. Reade in "Never Too Late to Mend." We commend the book to the liberal minded portion of the public. For sale by Miner 75 Fifth avenue.

PERCIVAL KEENE. By Capt. Marryatt. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Marryatt's genius for depicting life on the sea in this instance is varied by a few effective pictures of English society, as seen from a sailor's stand-point. Like all the rest of the Captain's performances the story is told in an exceedingly sprightly and racy manner. For sale by R. S. Davis, 193 Liberty street.

THE AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ALMANAC. By Alex. J. Schem.

A glance at the contents of this little pamphlet reveals complete historical, statistical, educational, and missionary departments. The statistics alone are worth the price of the pamphlet, which appears to have been gotten up for the special benefit of the clergy. For sale by A. S. Clarke & Co 119 Wood street.

Female Suffrage.

Five more women applied to be registered to-day. The proceedings in this case were a little varied by the presentation to the Board of a large bouquet and subsequently of a statement of the grounds upon which their claims were based. The President of the Board read this through and gave the old answer, that they would receive an answer before the election.

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Mr. Corcoran has formally delivered the deed of the art gallery lately occupied by the Quartermaster department to the trustees. With it he makes over his own choice collection of paintings and statuary, and also informs the trustees that he has promises of valuable contributions from friends in other cities. The gallery is to be free and open to all at least two days per week.

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At the St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Bishop Littlejohn who was present to administer the confirmation, fell himself compelled, by what he saw around him, to utter a few powerful but kind words against Ritualism and Romanism.

Late Mexican advices say that a vigorous campaign is carried on by the citizens against robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous battles have taken place, in which the robbers were worsted. Many were killed. The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Palacio captured the town of Filipenas Pima, where the headquarters there. The Government troops offered but a slight resistance. Three hundred Apache Indians were driven from Arizona, making their way through Sonora, and devasting the Northern frontier. Parties from Chihuahua and Nueva Leon are equally alarming in regard to the Indians in those States. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost over one-third their population by incursions of the savages. Unless the war is seriously attended to soon they will be depopulated.

Twenty-four through passenger from Sacramento over the Pacific Railroad, reached Chicago yesterday morning. Time, six days.

Reports from the wheat growing never looked so well as now. The extent of the growing crop is very large, varying from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. broader than last year. Harvesting will begin in the harvest ten acres where they did one last year. Corn planting has also been very general.

The Mexican Legation here, and officially by the German citizens of New York, the feature of the day being a grand concert of the Northeastern Songerbund in Union Park, in which about 800 singers from the various fraternity societies participated, and which was attended by nearly thirty thousand people.

Mr. Annable, one of the persons taken off the schooner Lizzie Major by the Spanish vessel-of-war and imprisoned at Havana, and subsequently released at the intercession of the British Consul, has made a sworn statement before United States Commissioner Shields at New York, which he has forwarded to the Secretary of State, in which he claims damages for imprisonment and detention. This will come before the Commissioner in the matter. He claims to be a citizen of Massachusetts.

It is reported that the city of Richmond, to make her redeem her small notes to the amount of $160,000 issued during the war, Chief Justice Chase decided that the notes are void, and to aid the rebellion, they cannot be redeemed. The Legislature which authorized their issue was, of course, illegitimate, and the power to grant such authority, and the notes when issued for any legal purpose and not for the subversion of the Government, they would be liable to redemption.

In the case of Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on trial in New York, involving $100,000, the jury have lost in Pittsburgh in 1862, the jury returned a verdict yesterday of $10,000, to which the Court added six months' interest, $600.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, preached at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Chicago on Sunday.

A convention of the various German Catholic societies of the United States has been in session in Chicago. The business is conducted entirely in the German language, according to the rules of the Church.

Several Deputy United States Marshals, who attempted to take possession of an illicit still in Little street, Brooklyn, yesterday, were assaulted by a mob of seventy-five to one hundred residents of the vicinity. The officers were driven off without effecting their purpose.

The trot yesterday over Fashion Course, between Lucy and American Girl, for $1,000, best three in five in harness, was won by Lucy in three straight heats. Time, 2.29, 2.27½ and 2.30.

James Smith, arrested some time since, yesterday, charged with counterfeiting, in the third degree on Jay Cooke & Co., and was remanded for sentence.

Messrs. Moore, Barron and Herring, of the State Board of Equalization, were in Cincinnati yesterday, and started on a tour of inspection of the Miami Canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. They will, on their return to the Legislature, report to the same body a bill for enlarging this canal, so as to admit of navigation by steamers, perhaps by ships. Aid will be asked from Congress.

J. F. Felts, of Nashville, committed suicide yesterday. Cause, intemperance and pecuniary troubles.

A large number of delegates have arrived in Memphis to attend the Commercial Convention there to-day.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: A negro named Edward Jones, in Lawrence county, Ind., was arrested this evening on board the Armadillo, from St. Louis, upon her arrival. Last night about midnight Mines, who was watchman, got into a quarrel with Jones, a colored deckhand on the Armadillo, to bring up some coal, Johnson refusing to do so. Jones ordered him off. Mines struck him over the head with a stick. Johnson ran forward, got a knife, and fatally wounds on the steamer St. Louis, on which he was shipped to Cincinnati. Mines has always borne a good character.

The South Pacific Railroad Company received yesterday the Missouri State Treasurer's check for $100,000 in payment of the subscriptions on the construction fund of the company on the Eastern banks, making one million dollars paid in since January 1st. The line of construction of their road, and leaves a million dollars in their treasury unexpended.

A carpenter named Charles Uhlman died in the city hospital at St. Louis on Sunday, from wounds inflicted by his own hand.

Nearly forty thousand dollars worth of tickets for the Peace Jubilee were sold in Boston yesterday.

Four men were drowned in St. Francis river, near Jimtown, Arkansas, on Saturday.

A New Orleans telegram says: The crevasse is becoming worse. It is stated a channel has washed through the levee to the depth of fifteen feet, and seventy-five hundred feet wide. Work is washed out as fast as it is made. The distance at this point from the river to the lake is but eight or nine miles, and it is supposed that the large number of canals and bayous will carry off the water enough to prevent the spreading to a width of more than six or four miles. Several of the finest plantations in St. Bernard parish are submerged, and much has been received of danger to the levees above the city. The river has only risen a few inches from its highest point, and the levees at several points near the city are in a dangerous condition.

The body of a young man with bullet hole through his head and a broken leg, was found in the river several miles below St. Louis on Sunday. The name has not been identified. It is suspected the man was murdered.

The jury in the case of the German boy MAX KLINGER, who was found fatal for the murder of Mary Snyder over a year ago, has been progressing in the Criminal Court at St. Louis for some days, and on Saturday evening the jury finally failed to agree, and were discharged yesterday afternoon.

DE LANTY, as a telegraph operator, was a model of brevity. Who does not remember his "all right?" His successor in promotion to Troy Point writes with almost equal terseness—strong business instincts, and resembles Fanny Borrit in having "no nonsense" about him. Even the Pacific Railroad was conveyed in a telegraphed: "2.40 P. M.—*We have got done grading;* the spike is about to be presented."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17—10 P. M.

At the open Board in the afternoon there was a moderate demand for gold, and prices firmer, closing prevailing, No. 2 selling at $1 31½@1 31¾ seller June, and No. 3 spring at $1 25@1 25¾ seller June. Provisions and lake freights neglected. Nothing was done in the evening. Wheat may be quoted nominal at $1 31½, seller the month.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 17.—The demand for cattle is good, and the supply is light. Prices are firm at 9@9½c ₱ lb live weight. Sales to-day about 2,200, mostly Illinois, at 7½@8½c for coarse to fine quality, sheep—market dull, heavy and declined ½c, prices ranging from 6@6½c for sheared to 8@8½c for wool. Hogs in good request at 8½@9c, and store pigs 10@10½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 28½@28½c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts since Saturday 1,062 bales; exports 140 bales. Sugar quiet; common 8½@9½c; prime 10½c. Molasses nominal; fermenting 90c. Coffee—fair 19@19½c; prime 19½@19¾c.

MEXICO.

Commercial Treaty With the North German Confederation—Death of Palacios—Proposed Issue of Currency, &c., &c.

HAVANA, May 17.—News from Mexico to the 12th is received. Extensive arrangements were in progress for the commercial treaty attending the visit of a commercial treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation. Mr. Schiesser, who has charge of the treaty, has been received and officially recognized by the Mexican government.

News of the death of Apolfo Palacios is received. This event puts an end to the pretensions of Ignacio Alas, of Guerrero and Sinaloa.

Minister Rosecrans returns to the United States on a visit.

Minister Romero's bill providing for the issue of fifty million dollars in paper currency passed [illegible] Supreme Court have been accused before Congress.

There is much trouble in Tamaulipas, and serious disturbance. A thousand men of all arms have been sent to support the State Legislature against the insurgents. Troops have also been sent to Ignalti.

A decree in favor of the tax on the copies of the Bible is generally attacked with violence by the Mexican press.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, May 17.—Riva Palacio is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister to the United States, though the Cabinet is opposed to sending an ambassador to Washington at present. Romero is anxious, but unable to obtain the position again.

An insurrection has broken out in the State of Queretaro. General Alvarez is reported to be at the head of the movement. The report that Lerdo had risen against the Government is untrue.

The communications which were exchanged between the College of Bishops of the Methodist Church South, which met in St. Louis, and Bishops Janes and, Simpson, delegates representing the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church lately in session at Meadville, Pa., are published. The communications relate to a general and full reunion of the churches separated by the formal act of both in 1845. The reply of the Southern bishops does not entertain the subject of a reunion of the two bodies under one jurisdiction, as previous to the separation in 1845. It asserts that fraternal relations must first be restored before such a proposition can be entertained. These fraternal relations cannot be restored except upon an overture made by the Northern General Conference, upon the basis of the plan of separation of 1845, implying an abandonment by the General Conference at Pittsburgh in 1844, which assumed that the separation was a schism upon the part of the Southern church, also implying that the aggressions as charged by the Southern church should cease. The Southern bishops also deny the statement that slavery was the cause, and assert that it was only the occasion of the separation in 1845; that it simply was the subject which occasioned the assertion by the northern members of the General Conference of 1844, authority to legislate upon secular questions, and concerning the civil institutions of the country.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1869. NO. 210.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Motley's Instructions.

The Corcoran Art Gallery—The Dyer Court of Inquiry—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1869.

The St. Louis Offices.

Quite a vigorous effort is being made by parties here to secure the removal of District Attorney Noble, and Supervisor Marr at St. Louis. The movement against them seems to be directed by General Burbridge, who is here, and by his friends.

The Shawnee Lands.

Secretary Cox, at solicitation of the citizens of Kansas, has ordered an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the delivery of land patents for portion of the Shawnee tract known as Black Bob lands.

After Office.

Ex-Supervisor Goodloe, of Kentucky, is here looking after his old office.

The British Mission.

Minister Motley reached New York to-night and sails for England Wednesday. A special messenger from the State Department will carry his instructions to him before that day. Nothing of a positive character is known concerning them.

Female Suffrage.

Five more women applied to be registered to-day. The proceedings in this case were a little varied by the presentation to the Board of a large bouquet and subsequently of a statement of the grounds upon which their claims were based. The President of the Board read this through and gave the old answer, that they would receive an answer before the election.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The new Town Hall, at Gloucester, Mass., which was just completed at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Insured for forty thousand dollars.

Thomas Gibbs, of Savannah, Ga., has disappeared, leaving behind him liabilities to a considerable amount.

J. D. McBurney, a produce merchant of Montreal, has suspended. Reports place his liabilities at $125,000.

Dobson's cotton and woolen mill, situated near Manayunk, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss estimated at $80,000; insured for $25,000.

In Cleveland, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Emma, aged five years, John, aged four years, children of Geo. Graff, and Peter, aged three years, son of Wm. Pigeon, were buried by a sliding sand bank to the depth of several feet. The children had been raised and search made through the city, but it was not suspected until Sunday evening that they had been overwhelmed by the slide. The bodies were recovered, after being buried twenty-eight hours.

At Allentown, Pa., dispatch says: A shock resembling an earthquake was felt here between two and three o'clock this morning. People were greatly alarmed, and the streets were soon crowded with those anxious to ascertain the cause of the shock, which was afterwards ascertained to have been caused by the explosion of 10 kegs of powder at Trussell's stone quarry, three miles distant. Fortunately, the man was found dead about one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. He was blackened and mutilated horribly. It is rumored that he set fire to the building.

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The New York *Herald* states that Senator Sumner called at the White House to see the President last week, but Mr. Dent, the chief usher, having received no pass for admission, with the remark that he would have to wait fifteen minutes. Mr. Sumner said he would not wait fifteen minutes for Napoleon, Victoria or any one else, and that when Mr. Grant wanted to see him he could send for him. With that he withdrew in a rage, and told a friend that the White House was nothing but a mulberry bush.

At the St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Bishop Littlejohn who was present to administer the confirmation, fell himself compelled, by what he saw around him, to utter a few powerful but kind words against Ritualism and Romanism.

Late Mexican advices say that a vigorous campaign is carried on by the citizens against robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous battles have taken place, in which the robbers were worsted. Many were killed. The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Palacio captured the town of Filipenas Pima, where the headquarters there. The Government troops offered but a slight resistance. Three hundred Apache Indians were driven from Arizona, making their way through Sonora, and devasting the Northern frontier. Parties from Chihuahua and Nueva Leon are equally alarming in regard to the Indians in those States. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost over one-third their population by incursions of the savages. Unless the war is seriously attended to soon they will be depopulated.

Twenty-four through passenger from Sacramento over the Pacific Railroad, reached Chicago yesterday morning. Time, six days.

Reports from the wheat growing never looked so well as now. The extent of the growing crop is very large, varying from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. broader than last year. Harvesting will begin in the harvest ten acres where they did one last year. Corn planting has also been very general.

The Mexican Legation here, and officially by the German citizens of New York, the feature of the day being a grand concert of the Northeastern Songerbund in Union Park, in which about 800 singers from the various fraternity societies participated, and which was attended by nearly thirty thousand people.

Mr. Annable, one of the persons taken off the schooner Lizzie Major by the Spanish vessel-of-war and imprisoned at Havana, and subsequently released at the intercession of the British Consul, has made a sworn statement before United States Commissioner Shields at New York, which he has forwarded to the Secretary of State, in which he claims damages for imprisonment and detention. This will come before the Commissioner in the matter. He claims to be a citizen of Massachusetts.

It is reported that the city of Richmond, to make her redeem her small notes to the amount of $160,000 issued during the war, Chief Justice Chase decided that the notes are void, and to aid the rebellion, they cannot be redeemed. The Legislature which authorized their issue was, of course, illegitimate, and the power to grant such authority, and the notes when issued for any legal purpose and not for the subversion of the Government, they would be liable to redemption.

In the case of Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on trial in New York, involving $100,000, the jury have lost in Pittsburgh in 1862, the jury returned a verdict yesterday of $10,000, to which the Court added six months' interest, $600.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, preached at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Chicago on Sunday.

A convention of the various German Catholic societies of the United States has been in session in Chicago. The business is conducted entirely in the German language, according to the rules of the Church.

Several Deputy United States Marshals, who attempted to take possession of an illicit still in Little street, Brooklyn, yesterday, were assaulted by a mob of seventy-five to one hundred residents of the vicinity. The officers were driven off without effecting their purpose.

The trot yesterday over Fashion Course, between Lucy and American Girl, for $1,000, best three in five in harness, was won by Lucy in three straight heats. Time, 2.29, 2.27½ and 2.30.

James Smith, arrested some time since, yesterday, charged with counterfeiting, in the third degree on Jay Cooke & Co., and was remanded for sentence.

Messrs. Moore, Barron and Herring, of the State Board of Equalization, were in Cincinnati yesterday, and started on a tour of inspection of the Miami Canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. They will, on their return to the Legislature, report to the same body a bill for enlarging this canal, so as to admit of navigation by steamers, perhaps by ships. Aid will be asked from Congress.

J. F. Felts, of Nashville, committed suicide yesterday. Cause, intemperance and pecuniary troubles.

A large number of delegates have arrived in Memphis to attend the Commercial Convention there to-day.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: A negro named Edward Jones, in Lawrence county, Ind., was arrested this evening on board the Armadillo, from St. Louis, upon her arrival. Last night about midnight Mines, who was watchman, got into a quarrel with Jones, a colored deckhand on the Armadillo, to bring up some coal, Johnson refusing to do so. Jones ordered him off. Mines struck him over the head with a stick. Johnson ran forward, got a knife, and fatally wounds on the steamer St. Louis, on which he was shipped to Cincinnati. Mines has always borne a good character.

The South Pacific Railroad Company received yesterday the Missouri State Treasurer's check for $100,000 in payment of the subscriptions on the construction fund of the company on the Eastern banks, making one million dollars paid in since January 1st. The line of construction of their road, and leaves a million dollars in their treasury unexpended.

A carpenter named Charles Uhlman died in the city hospital at St. Louis on Sunday, from wounds inflicted by his own hand.

Nearly forty thousand dollars worth of tickets for the Peace Jubilee were sold in Boston yesterday.

Four men were drowned in St. Francis river, near Jimtown, Arkansas, on Saturday.

A New Orleans telegram says: The crevasse is becoming worse. It is stated a channel has washed through the levee to the depth of fifteen feet, and seventy-five hundred feet wide. Work is washed out as fast as it is made. The distance at this point from the river to the lake is but eight or nine miles, and it is supposed that the large number of canals and bayous will carry off the water enough to prevent the spreading to a width of more than six or four miles. Several of the finest plantations in St. Bernard parish are submerged, and much has been received of danger to the levees above the city. The river has only risen a few inches from its highest point, and the levees at several points near the city are in a dangerous condition.

The body of a young man with bullet hole through his head and a broken leg, was found in the river several miles below St. Louis on Sunday. The name has not been identified. It is suspected the man was murdered.

The jury in the case of the German boy MAX KLINGER, who was found fatal for the murder of Mary Snyder over a year ago, has been progressing in the Criminal Court at St. Louis for some days, and on Saturday evening the jury finally failed to agree, and were discharged yesterday afternoon.

DE LANTY, as a telegraph operator, was a model of brevity. Who does not remember his "all right?" His successor in promotion to Troy Point writes with almost equal terseness—strong business instincts, and resembles Fanny Borrit in having "no nonsense" about him. Even the Pacific Railroad was conveyed in a telegraphed: "2.40 P. M.—*We have got done grading;* the spike is about to be presented."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 17—10 P. M.

At the open Board in the afternoon there was a moderate demand for gold, and prices firmer, closing prevailing, No. 2 selling at $1 31½@1 31¾ seller June, and No. 3 spring at $1 25@1 25¾ seller June. Provisions and lake freights neglected. Nothing was done in the evening. Wheat may be quoted nominal at $1 31½, seller the month.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 17.—The demand for cattle is good, and the supply is light. Prices are firm at 9@9½c ₱ lb live weight. Sales to-day about 2,200, mostly Illinois, at 7½@8½c for coarse to fine quality, sheep—market dull, heavy and declined ½c, prices ranging from 6@6½c for sheared to 8@8½c for wool. Hogs in good request at 8½@9c, and store pigs 10@10½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 28½@28½c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts since Saturday 1,062 bales; exports 140 bales. Sugar quiet; common 8½@9½c; prime 10½c. Molasses nominal; fermenting 90c. Coffee—fair 19@19½c; prime 19½@19¾c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Amendments to the Spanish Constitution—The Sovereignty in the People—The King to be a Native of Spain, and to be Elected by a Plebiscitum—The Regency Will be Accepted—The Disorders in Paris—Said to be Fomented by the Government—Lopez Retains Minister McMahon by Force.

Important Amendments.

MADRID, May 17.—The Cortes have agreed to article thirty-two of the constitution, declaring the sovereignty is essentially in the nation, from which all power emanates. Amendments requiring that the King be a native of Spain, and that he be elected by a plebiscitum were passed.

Mazzini.

BERNE, May 17.—The Swiss Government have prohibited Mazzini from taking up his residence in any of the Cantons bordering on France or Italy.

A Odrs in Paris.

LONDON, May 17.—The papers variously comment on the critical state of affairs in Paris. It seems the general impression, however, that the French Government has fomented the discontent and adopted oppressive measures to stay disorders arising with the same design.

Beverdy's Last Banquet.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 17.—The corporate authorities have united in an invitation to Beverdy to attend a grand banquet previous to his departure. He sails on the steamer Ohio in a few days for Baltimore.

Improbable.

LONDON, May 17.—The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the opinion is general in Paris that Mr. Johnson was induced to make certain declarations to the British Government, and then thrown overboard by Grant's administration.

Tranquility Restored.

PARIS, May 17.—The city has been tranquil throughout the day.

The Regency.

MADRID, evening, May 17.—The majority of the Cortes, fearing that civil war is imminent, are ready to accept the proposition for a regency.

Minister McMahon Retained by Lopez.

LONDON, May 17.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro are received. Nothing had been heard there of the arrival of Gen. McMahon, United States Minister, at Asuncion. On the contrary, it was reported that President Lopez retained him in the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869.

THERE are all kinds of Shams—Shams in business and in the learned professions, but there is a species of sham patriotism that we think the most despicable on the list. We mean that sham patriotism which is boisterous in denunciation of political corruption, and yet refuses to lend a helping hand to root out the evil. We trust you see, most fastidious and delicate friend, who won't go near the primary meetings, that it is you to whom we refer. You are the identical Sham we have in hand. We won't name you to-day, for your name is legion; but the day after the Conventions, if the ring carries through all its little schemes, you will wax eloquent on the street corners about the degeneracy of our politics. Not thinking either that it was your indolence that crowned the corrupt nionists with success.

MANY more such defenses of the way things are done in the County Commissioners' office, as that rolunteered by a city paper yesterday morning, will satisfy most people that the extravagant stories afloat on the streets are strictly accurate. It will do no harm and possibly great good to have a change in the office. Charges of sinful corruption in the granting of licenses are made. We have no personal knowledge of the truth of these charges, but where there is so much smoke the community will be likely to believe there is some fire. The fact that candidates are spending, to get the office, fully as much money as honestly comes to it in the way of salary and fees seems to us prima facie strong presumptive evidence that there is something wrong. At any rate, no defense of the Commissioners, from those who hold dripping pans to catch whatever may fall from their reservoir of bounties, will have much effect on the public.

SOME sensible advice is given to the Free Trade League by the New York *Times*, which body it says, "though embracing some of our most influential and practical citizens, is allowing itself to be too much influenced by certain *doctrinaires* in its ranks." The four points of the Boston Reform Club are commended to the League as the very farthest that should be thought of going. They are, a reform of the Civil Service, opposition to special legislation, a tariff for revenue and the repeal of duties on the raw materials of important articles. The *Times* tells the free traders that their doctrine means the millenium, which is supposed to be a good way off yet. For a paper that has been bolstering up the free trade movement, the *Times* talks rather plainly, thus:

> We need not say that this country is at an immense distance from the adoption of such an ideal. For many years to come we shall be compelled to have a very considerable tariff for revenue to meet the expenses of Government and for the payment of the public debts. Whatever may be our abstract ideas as to modes of taxation, the practical legislator must be aware that three hundred millions could never by any possibility be raised in this country by direct taxation. We must have indirect taxation. We must have internal revenue and custom taxes, and the true point for reformers to aim at is that these taxes should be laid with the least practicable injury to the productive powers of the country. To shout for "free trade" is about as Quixotic a struggle with the Boston reformers for a revenue tariff is wise and statesmanlike.

Perceiving that as a certain standard of duties are absolutely necessary to obtain three hundred millions of revenue, so also a certain degree of protection will be necessary to make certain of the required amount of internal revenue, whereby the obligations of the government are to be met, the *Times* adds:

> It is impossible, however, to exclude 'protection' from the question—the point to be aimed at being its limitation to the results of raising the revenue due to those raw materials which are the means of manufacturing. Moreover, it is should be incidental as a result of the revenue, rather than an object to be sought in taxation of the revenue."

Without accepting the views of the *Times* as sufficient to the occasion, we commend them to the attention of those theorists who have undertaken to achieve ends that can be achieved only when the millenium appears.

THE POSSIBILITIES IN CHINA.

The Pacific Railroad must develope the whole western half of our continent, its mines, forests, fisheries, farms and manufactures, giving to them all a new and vigorous life. It must increase enormously the commercial importance of San Francisco: but in a national point of view its greatest achievement will be to bring America in close contact with Asia, especially increase our power and influence in China and Japan. It is in this light that a brief resume of the present condition of affairs in China will be of interest, for go where you will, you find Americans basing golden anticipations on China as a producing and consuming country.

The Chinese people constitute one-third of the human race, and are confined to an area about one-third the size of the United States. With this dense population daily life is a daily struggle for existence. All known occupations are crowded; and the question of the introduction of railroads and steamboats and labor-saving machinery, means, to the ordinary Chinese mind, the throwing of millions of people out of employment. This is the great trouble at the outset, and one that will have to be left for solution to the mollifying influences of time and experience. Nor is it to be wondered at that the Chinese should oppose the introduction of labor-saving machinery, when we remember how bitterly these improvements were fought by the much sparser laboring population of Europe. But still western innovations have made considerable headway. Steamers have absorbed the carrying trade on some of the larger rivers, penetrating the heart of the empire, while the coasting trade is fast passing from the clumsy junks to fast sailing vessels and steamers. In all these enterprises Chinese capitalists are largely interested; but the mass of the people are slow to catch the spirit of improvement, and watch its development with suspicion and distrust.

This jealousy with which the Chinese would naturally regard the innovations of foreigners will be averted to a great extent, by the policy of the three powers most interested—the United States, France and England—by which they are bound to strengthen the Central Government of China so far as it can be done by encouragement and moral pressure. As a first step in this direction the three co-operating powers have guaranteed the integrity of the empire, by agreeing neither to demand nor accept concessions of Chinese territory. To strengthen China within, and to render her independent of alliances which might result in the loss of territory, the ministers agreed to encourage a reorganization of the army, and to assist her in adopting European discipline and arms, and to furnish the officers necessary to introduce these reforms. The next most important step in the advancement of China, brought about by the influence of the ministers of the three powers, was the introduction of an honest and efficient administration of the customs service as a means of securing the revenue necessary to centralized strength. The plan of procedure in collecting the revenue is one which we might copy with profit in the United States. It is thus sketched in a late article in the *Nation:*

> "The old system of farming out the collection of duties was abandoned, and a service was established by the government in which both foreigners and natives are employed, after having passed a competitive examination to insure efficiency. At the head of the service is an Inspector General, appointed by the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, on which he remains a marked ability. The consular service of China is, to-day, the most efficient and honestly conducted in the world—a fact which is to be attributable to the care shown in obtaining, by competitive examination, the ablest young men who became liberal salaries and promotion according to merit. It is believed both by the Chinese Government and the foreign ministers that the secretarial working of this department of the administration will lead to needed reforms in other branches, by introducing departmental division of labor, and doing away with the custom of having in one official the most varied duties—a practice which renders any check to fraud impossible. The Government began to see from these results, also, the wisdom of paying liberal salaries. Reform starts in the way of natural reform and other improvements. That the Chinese are willing, as shown by their causing a trial of the system, to be governed by foreigners, by the adoption of Wheaton's and by their adopting it, and by their not only the rights conferred but the responsibilities imposed by it. No less important is the responsibilities imposed Imperial Government, by the establishment by the which the languages and literature of Peking, in the universities of the West are taught.

But beyond the working of its own machinery, the same authority informs us, the Chinese Government can effect no reform by decree; the literati and the people have the balance of power. The course of events in China during the past ten years show that which it is necessary China can produce rulers equal to great emergencies, and the Government is fully aware of the necessity of placing the country on an equal footing with the foreign powers, but they also recognize the difficulties to be encountered in spreading western improvements among populations so vast. The conclusion is inevitable that the spirit of progress, improvement and development must be of popular growth, and cannot be created by decrees. One of the most potent influences for the advancement of China will be found in the vast emigration of Chinese to the United States, and their return home, carrying with them new ideas and customs. This emigration will be increased in a remarkable manner by the commercial revolution consequent on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and it is in this way that this great enterprise will have a marked influence in the destiny of the Empire.

ONE of the chief privileges of the masses of the Republican party in Allegheny county is to follow with perfect obedience leaders who apportion out the principal offices—legislative candidates in particular—for their own benefit. It is true that the forms of primary elections and Conventions are observed, but, in a majority of cases, primary elections and conventions are as regularly "set up" here as in the dominions of the French Emperor. So inexorably has the machinery come to work that the masses have ceased to manifest much interest; not, as we believe, that they do not realize the importance of such matters, but because they have come to know that they stand no chance after the professional engineers have "fixed things." Their privilege, therefore, in regard to the principal offices, is to acquiesce and support whatever edict is recorded for their guidance. The day is at hand when the leaders will announce the delegates whom it is their will shall go into the next Convention. The lists are being prepared and the machinery is being set to carry them in at the primary elections. But there is some prospect that these arrangements will be frustrated, and that a majority of the delegates will be independent men. Certainly this will be of unmistakable public sentiment in this regard obtains expression. Whoever goes among the people will not for a single instant question that a strong wish exists for conventions composed of independent delegates, and nominations free from taint.

It is for the people themselves to determine whether this wish shall find expression and conventions be chosen that will present such nominations. All that is needed is concert of action—such an uprising of the indignant and disgusted masses as will break the old machinery and cause the setting-up business to go for naught. To our fellow Republicans of the laboring, manufacturing, business, tax-paying classes, we say, therefore, prepare to take the business of delegate-making and Convention-holding into your own hands. The primary elections will be held on *Saturday, the 29th day of May*, which will be the time to insure nominations that will be fit to be made.

WE have an incident of the State corruption fund—the "unexpended balance" in the hands of the State Treasurer. It occurred some years ago, but whether under Democratic or Republican rule we are not positive, but think it was during the administration of a Republican Treasurer. Among the members was a devoted adherent of the Treasurer, whom it was deemed advisable to pension for services. The State Treasurer placed twenty-five thousand dollars of the State's funds in the hands of this Assemblyman. This money the member put in a certain bank, subject to the order of the Harrisburg official, and received from the bank for its use five per cent., or twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year. This was a comfortable arrangement all around, for the bank, the State Treasurer and the member. It shows the uses to which the funds of the State may be diverted by unscrupulous officials. We do not cite it for the purpose of throwing any reflections upon individuals, but merely as an argument to demonstrate to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the necessity of keeping the balance down in the State Treasury. The State—the people—the tax payers should have the benefit of the interest on the "unexpended balance," and not the politicians.

Senator Wilson on President Grant.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, prints in the *Independent* an article on "Gen. Grant's Administration," in which he commences by saying that the two months he has been President have been "months of trial such as he has never known. From all sections of the land," says the Senator, "came an earnest, persistent, vehement pressure for place such as no President had ever encountered. Perhaps the pressure for office was for a few days in 1861 quite as strong; but the pending civil war checked it." It soon happened that a vast army of disappointed applicants made their way back to find fault, and perhaps denounce the President as ungrateful. We quote Senator Wilson's language:

> Several appointments have been made that were fitted to excite wonder! I hope the friends of the President see this, but they confidently! I hope these orders will be speedily corrected, that these errors will be abandoned in the near future. The President is not alone responsible for the new appointments lately seen, as a whole, of marked improvement. Four fifths of the appointees are above and not under men than the average of their class.
>
> Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the appointees to office, there is, and there will continue to be for some time, expressions of dissatisfaction, unfriendly criticisms, and carping censures. But the fateful and life-preserving measure that made General Grant President should not allow themselves to be climbed by the mechanical rule of the stamp raised by the disappointed applicants for place. In the multiplicity of his appointments the President has sometimes failed "to put the right man in the right place;" but he has failed to firmly maintain the patriotic, liberty-loving, just and humane ideas, principles and policies that made him Chief Magistrate. Never before has the nation been so exalted. Never before has the Government been administered for sixty days so in harmony with the demands of patriotism, liberty, justice and a humane and Christian civilization.

Reference is made to the success that has attended the efforts of the President to bring the several branches of the Government in accord and inspire hope, confidence and good will among the people. Says the senator:

> He joins Congress—or, rather, he leads Congress—and his loyal sympathies in the great work of restoring the Union, and of making the nation one in effect and purpose. Inspired by his words and acts tens of thousands of his countrymen in the States lately in rebellion are now striving to restore equality of rights, and to establish on the basis of impartial suffrage the Patriotism applauds the firm, liberal and practical course of President Grant in the restoration of the States, and the unity of the people.

Senator Wilson concludes as follows:

> In this time of the noisy clamors of disappointed ambitions, the sordid, the just, the humane, the men who would make this nation what it professes to be—a free and Christian nation—should remember the great work President Grant is doing for the country and for the welfare of all races. They should remember, too, that the counterfeiters and the thieves no longer look to the President for pardon and protection. And they should not forget that in his honest efforts now making, with high hopes of success, to collect the revenues, reduce the expenses, diminish the public debt, and maintain the nation's faith and honor.
>
> The people who trusted General Grant when he was struggling in the storms of the Wilderness and in the trenches before Richmond were not mistaken. They who now trust President Grant in the grand work in which he is engaged may find that no faction or party can disturb or defeat his administration.

THERE has been a wonderful collapse in the New York real estate market, and the grand schemes and fortunes which eraordenary people a few months ago, are now nowhere seen or heard of. Everything appears to have changed. The auctioneer's "going, going," has gone, and his hammer lies silent beneath its surplus catalogues and maps that once made rock and marsh alike beautiful and attractive to the eye of those who greenly looked for green fields with golden under-layings. The question is, have all got their full supply of lots and houses, or are they now that their ardor has cooled, waiting for property-holders to follow them down the plane to sober common sense, and a solid and healthy basis of progression in the city's growth?

AMONG those lost by the steamboat disaster, on the Ohio, in December last, was Andrew Spiegelburg, Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson county, Kentucky. His body, as supposed, was recovered, identified by his wife and friends, and buried in the family vault. On Thursday last the body of Mr. S. was found in the river one mile below Florence, Indiana. The identity was unquestionable, as his watch, pocket book and some papers bearing his name were found on his person. Mrs. Spiegelburg was telegraphed to, and with feelings harrowed afresh, ordered the removal of the stranger's remains from the family vault, and directed that the body of her husband be sent home for burial. She is a milliner and resides in Louisville.

IT is asserted that a new telegraph company is to be formed in Michigan, styled the "People's Line," with a heavy capital, which intends to cover all routes in the States now traversed by the lines of the Western Union Company. It will reduce the cost of telegraphing to postal prices, twenty cents for anything less than 500 miles, and means to come before Congress next session for a contract for a telegraph postal law at prices five cents less than the Hubbard bill. A new company is forming in Indiana with the same good object in view; also a company in Missouri, to oppose the Western Union in the Southwest.

THE French journals take the rejection of the Alabama treaty and Mr. Sumner's speech with much more coolness than their neighbors across the channel. Monsieur shrugs his shoulders a little at the "mobility of sentiment and opinion in the United States," and goes complacently and sensibly: "Matters between the United States and England stand as they did before the mission of Mr. Johnson. A question is pending, an account remains to be closed, and a time will come when the settlement will be again demanded; but the hope of seeing this settlement arranged in the pacific path of diplomacy must not be abandoned."

THE passenger fare over the Pacific Railroad, from Omaha to San Francisco, is fixed at $125. This is over seven cents a mile; but it must soon come down to five cents or about $80. It is as far from Boston to Omaha as from Omaha to San Francisco, but the fare is $50 only. The Erie Railroad sells tickets from New York to Secramento for $100 57, and to San Francisco $117 35.

THE Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, appointed to inquire into the working of the Custom House, with a view to the framing of a new tariff, &c., now in session in New York, have accepted an invitation extended to them by a number of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia to visit that city. They will proceed thither some day next week. The invitation comes through a committee of which Mr. Wharton is chairman.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Albion* referring to the rumored triple alliance of England, France and Spain against the United States, says: "We have the best authority for saying, that so far as England, at least, is concerned, this report is entirely without foundation. In fact, and this inference therefore, is that it is equally untrue with regard to the other powers."

When the various railroads are consolidated into one corporation, as contemplated under the Act of Consolidation just passed by the New York Legislature—taking in the New York Central, Hudson river, Harlem, Buffalo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern—it will be a monster corporation. The proposed combination includes about fifteen hundred miles of road, with a total capital of $150,000,000.

A Nevada paper pleads for the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in Carson City. It says: "The people of Nevada want it—the people of Carson want it—the Legislators themselves want it." That appeal ought to be successful.

A curious physiological experiment has recently been made. A few grains of barley were placed before a hungry pigeon. While pecking at the barley the brain of the pigeon was frozen by means of a spray of ether. The bird, being thus deprived of consciousness, ceased pecking and remained as if dead. The barley was then removed, and, the ether spray having ceased, the brain was allowed to thaw. The bird soon returned to life, and its first act was to renew the pecking for a moment, though no food was before it.

The fare from Omaha to San Francisco on the Pacific Railroad is fixed at $125, or over seven cents a mile. This is not so exorbitant, considering the great expenses attending the running of the road, and the fact that there will be very little way traffic compared with that of Eastern roads.

The largest and most powerful fog whistle in the world is on Thatcher's Island, off Salem, Massachusetts. It is to be worked by a ten-horse power steam engine, and will be ready June first.

PERSONAL.

Don Piatt describes Commodore Vanderbilt: Dressed in plain black with white choker, one would have taken his tall form for that of a respectable Episcopal Minister, had not a look at his face cleared him of that suspicion. His small, sharp eyes glitter like a snake's. His nose is the cruel beak of a hawk, while his lips are the personification of sensuality. Heaven help the man or woman who has to approach that face for mercy.

Mr. Robert Bonner addresses the editor of the New York *Times* as follows: "I notice in your paper of to-day an extract of a letter from General Don Piatt, giving a report of conversation with me about General Grant. I have no doubt that General Piatt intended his account to be correct. But the truth is that General Grant's talks with me have been of a confidential character, and whatever he said I had no right to repeat—and, of course, would not repeat—to General Piatt or any one else. The real point of my reply to General Piatt's question was to avoid particular reference to what General Grant had said to me on different subjects. He "talked horse" when he talked to me, the same as General Piatt did; but those who suppose that General Grant cannot talk quite as well on other subjects know very little about the man."

The failure of Miss Kellogg to sing at Washington on Monday, as advertised, has resulted in a suit, brought by the proprietor of the National Theater against Max Strakosch for damages to the amount of $2,000. Strakosch claims that the agent who managed for the performance acted without authority.

A Washington dispatch declares that the recall of Hon. E. Joy Morris, our present Minister to Turkey, is merely a matter of time. His open sympathy with the enemies of the government to which he is accredited has brought him into disfavor with the Sultan, and developed a serious rupture between him and the chief dragoman. Senator Sumner has succeeded in preventing his removal thus far.

Mr. King, the present Consul at Belfast, Ireland, will, on the recommendation of Senator Anthony, be transferred to Paris. Dr. Rea, the gentleman nominated and confirmed, as Consul at Belfast, has been commissioned for that place.

It is stated that Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, was recalled at his own request. It is believed here that he will represent his government at the Hague, it being his desire to serve his country nearer home.

Some absurd stories are afloat concerning the President's health, and it is reported that the pressure upon him is resulting to his injury physically. The pressure is indeed very great, and it is of a character such as General Grant has never before experienced, and is being calculated to wear upon the nerves and physical forces. But the President's self-control and determination are more than a match for it. On being asked recently as to the state of his health, he replied that it was never better; that it had always been his ambition to live one hundred and fifty pounds, and that he now exceeded that figure.

Miss Kate Field has been completely successful in the delivery of her Lyceum lecture before large and fashionable audiences in New York. The papers speak of her lecture and her manner in high terms of commendation. The *Tribune* says:—"It is beyond doubt that she took up her work with quietness and courtesy, because she does not denounce nor bully, nor demand, because she illustrates her belief that any woman, like any man, appearing as a public speaker, is bound to give her hearers the highest result of her culture, that her appearance on the platform is earnest to be welcomed. Kate's fortune is made. We presume that our lecture committee have taken the hint already."

Madame Ristori has been studying a new role, that of Deborah. After a tour in Belgium and Holland, she will return to Paris, and thence set out on a foreign expedition to Brazil and La Plata.

Bismarck lately said, in reply to some English criticism on his policy: "If I were an Englishman, or a Hindoo, or an American, I might, perhaps, care what England thinks. But being an European, I do not."

This is said that Mr. Pratt, the big senator from Indiana, lost a hundred and fifty dollars by his late brief experience in Washington, on account of the worry and importunities of office-seekers. But he kept his character, and that is as much as some others did.

MUSIC IN CHURCHES.

Powers of Sessions and Trustees in the Presbyterian Church.

An interesting question, defining the relative powers and duties of Church Sessions and Boards of Trustees, under the Presbyterian Form of Church Government, has just been decided by Judge Pierce, of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church proposed several amendments to its charter, among which was the following:

> "The said Trustees shall have power to appoint an organist (subject to the approval of the said Session, and any other persons they may think necessary for the interests and convenience of the corporation) and to pay their salaries."

The congregation had become divided in sentiment on the subject of employing a paid choir, and exceptions were filed to the amendments on the ground that the music of the church was a part of the religious services, and should be subject to the control of the Session; that the Trustees, whose duties relate exclusively to the temporal affairs of the church, ought to have no voice in the election of any one appointed to conduct the worship of the house of God. It was further objected that the Trustees, under the aforesaid clause, claimed the right to introduce a paid choir, in opposition to the wish of a majority of the members of the congregation.

Judge Pierce, in deciding the question as to the relative duties and powers of Trustees and Church Sessions in the Presbyterian Church, quotes from the acts and deliverances of the General Assembly of the United States, and adds:

> "It will be perceived from these standards of authority that, in the Presbyterian form of church government of the congregation, including the public worship, is committed to the minister and church session. It is usual to commit the temporal interests of the congregation and the custody of the property to the care of the trustees, though these interests may be managed by the congregation at large. The object of the association of the Walnut street Church, as set forth in its charter, is the worship of God according to the usages and forms of the Presbyterian Church. This directs the mode of worship, and those who shall have control of it. It is a Presbyterian Church, and is to be governed in its worship by the usages and forms of that Church. The duty of directing that is committed, by the laws of the Church, to the minister and church session. A majority of the congregation, however numerous, cannot direct otherwise, or give to the trustees a power to control or affect the public worship in any manner whatever. This is according to the forms and usages of the Presbyterian Church, and is declared by the highest judicatory in one branch of the church to be the fundamental law of the church."

Applying the fundamental law of the Church to this case, the Judge decided that the exceptions to the proposed amendment were well taken and must be sustained. It is thus held to be a violation of the fundamental law of the Church for the Trustees, even with the approval of the Session, to appoint an organist. If provisions be made by the congregation, or the trustees, for the employment of an organist, the exclusive power of appointment, direction and removal of him belongs to the Church Session, otherwise they have not that direction of the public worship which, by the law of the Presbyterian Church, is committed to them. The same objections apply to that other portion of the proposed amendment which empowers the trustees to appoint "any other person they may think necessary for the interest or convenience of the corporation, and to fix the salaries." If it be intended, as is alleged, to provide thereby for the employment of a choir to assist in the church music.

In regard to how far majorities may go in church matters, the following propositions were laid down:

> In general organizations of united churches the law of the general organization is binding on all the individual churches, and even a majority seceding lose all their rights in the church property. The majority may control consistently with the laws of the organization, but not in violation of them. The question is not which party has the majority, but which is right according to the law by which the body has hitherto consented to be governed.

A New Whipping Post for Delaware.

The new whipping post and pillory erected in the jail yard at New Castle, Delaware, by the authorities of the county, to supply the place of the ancient and worn-out one, was inaugurated on Saturday with the usual interesting ceremonies. The new structure is quite worthy of the taste and enlightenment of a community that preserves this relic of barbarism in an age called enlightened.

The pillory of three men undergoing the petty offenses occupied the whole of Saturday morning. They were collared in the ugly machine in the presence of a gaping crowd of men and children. In the afternoon the flogging took place, and the attendance was larger. Ten persons received punishment at the hands of the sheriff. The following are the names and offenses of those who received lashes: James Edwards, larceny, fifteen lashes; John Wise, larceny, twelve lashes; John Peterson (colored), larceny, twenty lashes; Morris L. Helms, larceny, twenty lashes; John Bush, larceny, twenty lashes; John Beeley (colored), twenty lashes. Aaron Conlon (colored), ass uulting a white girl, thirty lashes; George W. Thompson, stealing a horse, twenty lashes, also four lashes for stealing a buiter; Timothy Doran, larceny, ten lashes.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Views of the People on the Nominations to be Made—Call for Reform.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There are, perhaps, few persons who are in the habit of reading the COMMERCIAL that do not understand the meaning of the term chosen as the caption of our article, for it has been thoroughly ventilated in the columns of your widely circulating and invaluable paper. But I opine, sir, it will amount to but little on the day of the Convention.

In yesterday's issue you alleged that "every good citizen is interested in reforming the lawmaking power at Harrisburg." Now, sir, what has a *good citizen* to do with these things? What does he know about law-making, or what is it his business? Have not these matters been delegated to us—the politicians of the wards, school districts, street corners and saloons, whose special business and prerogative it is to attend to all these things? You would not presume to say, sir, that we, the aforesaid street corner, grocery and bar room *professionals* shall surrender our avocation to your "good citizens," unlearned and inexperienced in such matters? Why, sir, they would shake in their boots at the first revolutions of the grand wheels and machinery with which we have long been familiar. A sorry figure would they cut in our gatherings where all these things are *fixed up*. And besides, sir, is it not enough for "your good citizen" that he is allowed to vote at the general election for the men whom we have selected for the various offices? Surely we will soon become as forsaken as a country churchyard on the Sabbath. Our street cars full of necessity have to hitch on to the Sabbath for want of patronage, and many of our friends will have to close out their saloons and go to hard work, for their week day custom does not pay expenses. I say, sir, it is an outrage, in this free country, where our fathers have fought and bled for our liberties, that it should come to pass that a man cannot do as he pleases. Suppose he does get drunk and kick his wife out doors on Sunday. What is a man's wife his own, and has not a man a right to do with his own as he pleases? Suppose he does run his cigar store or beer hall on Sunday. Don't he pay his license? But I am wandering from the main point, in my effort to show up the folly of having your good citizens mix up in our primary meetings.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the primary meeting is no place for your good citizens. They have no business there. We don't want them there, they will play the mischief with the whole matter, if they attend, as they did in the city primary meetings, when foolish counsels prevailed, and the Crawford county system was adopted. But now we have repudiated that pernicious system, and have resorted to the time honored delegate system, by which, I trust, we shall be able to manage matters as heretofore.

It is intimated in your columns that a ticket is being set up and the Convention packed by us, as though that was something extraordinary. Ain't it always done? How else could we expect to protect ourselves in our birthright? Is there anything wrong in our calling to our aid a gentleman from Harrisburg who is well versed in these matters? Does it make matters any worse if he is an employee of the railroads?

Why, sir, it will never do to send your conscientious, *unpracticable* good citizens to the Legislature, men, for example, as H. and A., who are aspiring to the State Senate. What would they do with them? They would be looking after the *general* interest, and we would have more control over them than others? Then it may be doubted whether all the monopolies in the State can overcome their conscientious scruples of what is right. Hence our *special* legislative schemes, of which we have but a few, might be expected to fail. Then, too, with their pledges of reform and retrenchment, we might look to have the employees cut down to the lowest possible number to do the work, and many of us would die off in a good old age, ere our turn would come to spend the winter in our State Capital. Now, sir, as to these men, we say, let the reformers who will be obedient to their makers. They are but servants, and should do the will of their master. And who are their masters but those who have set them up and sent them to the servile toil? *Our servants they are, and our purposes they must serve; and "you bet" they will see to it that none others will be allowed, for we hold the roses and the keys.*

Your good citizens will nikely heave a sigh or a groan over the result, and let it pass, when the election is over, when they may sigh and groan and heave as they will. We have secured the prize. It is said they will bolt. That's all bosh. We have heard that kind of talk before, and still have rolled up our usual majorities.

EXPEDIENCY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see that the various Conventions provided for by the County Committee will soon meet, it may be well for the voters to make up their minds now as to those persons who are not wanted in any official capacity by the people of Allegheny county.

First and foremost ought to be placed as prominent, and it is to be hoped, unanimous candidacy for the privacy of unofficial life, are those six men who were elected as legislators, but whose whole strength and influence was thrown in the scale of corruption, infamous legislation and robbery of the Treasury. I refer to the six members of the lower house. If any of these men succeed in obtaining nominations for any office, it is the bounden duty of every honest Republican to vote against them. And you, Mr. Editor, with the mighty influence of the COMMERCIAL at your back, are bound in course laid out so broadly and in the right direction which you have followed since the infamous inception of the "pasters and folders" bill last winter. The people cannot afford to trust these men in any capacity again, and now let their indignation bury them out of sight.

Second—The people do not want professional office seekers or petty ward politicians for the county officials. We have had enough of both.

Third—In selecting Judges for our Courts, we should aim for men who have been residents of the law, and who have never wandered from that strict path of rectitude which the bar who are known as politicians are surely the ones to make Judges of. The Judiciary ought to be kept as free from such influences as it is possible under our government. This department ought to be kept pure and above all suspicion, and to do that we must look for men and lawyers whose lives have been spent in close communion with their "wise masters," and not for those whose sole recommendation is a ready tongue and a dabbling in political strife for years. Let us have judges whose genius is moulded in the process of reaching their high and responsible station.

Fourthly and lastly. Drunkards, profane men, blackguards, ignorant and unprincipled men ought to be kept out of office at all times. There is enough of men of intelligence and morality to fill all our offices without stultifying ourselves by selecting the mean and despicable characters. And now, Mr. Editor, I will close by saying, *let the people of Allegheny county vote for a reform.*

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

RANKIN'S

Aromatic Syrup

OF

BLACKBERRY,

Is a valuable remedy for the various affections of the bowels, such as CHOLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Its virtues depend chiefly upon the astringent and tonic properties of the Blackberry Root, from which in combination with the Blackberry Fruit and a number of choice aromatics, it is carefully prepared. Totally applicable for in ant and adult.

Price, 50 cents. Prepared by

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,

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☞ Sold by all Druggists.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Suffering Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have relief in a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pain in the limbs, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once result may be fatal.

This fresh esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated.

For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, send to him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

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FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY OCCUPIED by H. MILLINGAR situated on Mount Washington, corner Carey & Virginia streets. Improvements consist of new Frame Dwelling of 9 large Rooms, 12 ft Halls, Bath Room, Water Closet, Gas, Good Stable, Cistern and Well. For view of cities and surrounding country it is unsurpassed. Will sell for less than cost. For particulars and plan of residence apply to H. MILLINGAR, No. 104 Fourth avenue.

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☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

TEN DOLLARS

REWARD.

The undersigned will pay the above reward to any person who will recover and return to No. 45 Sandusky street, a BORDER AFRICAN PARROT, which escaped from his residence, corner of Fifth avenue and Shady lane.

MRS. M. M. FULTON.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND MACHINERY —One 50 Horse Power Beam Engine and Boilers. One Double Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Single Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Double Surface Woodworth 22-inch Matcher. One Upright Splitting Saw. One Circular 42-inch Slitting Saw. Scroll Saw. Daniels' Planer. Power Mortising Machine. Sand Paper. Sinal Planer. Irregular Moulding Machine. Cut-off and Rip Saw Benches, and about 1,000 feet 3-4 inch Gas Pipe. Apply at Monongahela Planing Mill, South Pittsburgh. H. MILLINGAR.

SALESMEN WANTED

By a Manufacturing Company.

To Travel and Sell by Sample a new line of Goods. Situations permanent; wages good.

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413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR STATE SENATE.

THOMAS HOWARD

Will be a candidate for the office of STATE SENATOR, subject to the decision of the Republican Legislative Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I would respectfully announce myself a candidate for COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to a faithful and faithful discharge of the duties of the office, regardless of fear, favor or affection, knowing no man in the discharge of my official duties.

E. O. WILLIAMS.

Late Private 62d Regiment Pa. Vols.

CYLINDER BORING CO.

Flanders' Pat. Cylinder Boring Machines

Steam and Blast Cylinders.

PUMPS AND CORLISS VALVES OF ALL SIZES AND IN ALL POSITIONS BORED OUT without removing them from their present positions. Only the front head and piston removed.

CORLISS AND OTHER STEAM ENGINES REPAIRED.

NEW PISTONS FURNISHED WITH

Flanders' Patent Spring Piston Packing

All work warranted, and orders promptly attended to. Address

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Cash Capital Represented,

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$20,000,000.

LIFE INSURANCE

EFFECTED IN FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

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EFFECTED IN FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

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Premiums Received Thankfully

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No. 167 Wood Street,

NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

SHOVELS, SHOVELS, SHOVELS.

A full assortment of Ames', Rowland's, Lippincott's and Jennings' Nos. 2, and Mixed Ames' superior Shovels and Spades, for sale at manufacturers' prices by

JAMES BOWN,

NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Carpenters' Tools, Carpenters' Tools.

A full assortment of Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Chisels, Augers and Auger Bits, Steel and Iron Squares, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

Stone Cutters' Tools.

I have a full assortment of Stonecutters' Tools on hand, comprising best Eastern Mallets, also of my own manufacture Chisels, Drovers, Pointed Points, Cast Steel Hammers, &c., &c., for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

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Trowels, Trowels, Trowels.

I have a full assortment of Bradley, Rose & Union's Trowels, suitable for Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; also, Bricklayers' Hammers, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

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Sheep Shears, Sheep Shears.

Strong's Patent Sheep Shears, considered the best shears in the market; also, a full assortment of J. Wilkinson's, for sale by

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I have a full assortment of Darling, Brown & Sharp's Machinists' Tools, which I offer for sale at manufacturers' prices, at

JAMES BOWN'S,

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STORRS' PATENT FILE HANDLES.

A PERFECT FILE HANDLE.

Its excellence is so manifest that it hardly needs explanation.

Whilst other Handles require time and care to fit them, are often split and thrown away without use, and are always liable to work loose and come off, thereby causing great annoyance and often painful wounds to the user, these Handles are free from all such objections.

They are made of four sizes, adapted to all kinds of Files, are quickly attached, readily changed from one File to another, and when on the File are firm and straight, and are very durable.

The tang of the File is hardened and only a thread on the tang of the File. It should be firmly screwed on, holding it by the end flat to the jaw of the vise. Should it ever be left in the wood on taking out the File it can be turned out by Screwdriver.

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Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

PURE

White Lead,

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A Full Assortment

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DRUGS,

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And everything pertaining to the WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE, constantly on hand and for sale.

A WELL SELECTED

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Pure Baking Soda,

Cream Tartar,

Corn Starch,

Farina,

Arrow Root,

Pearl Sago,

Yeast Powder,

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Laird's Bloom,

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Hair

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS,

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This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

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Holders of Coupon Bonds,

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Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 17, 1869.

The week opened on a more comfortable condition of the local money market. Most borrowers are accommodated at the deposit houses where they keep their accounts with loans pretty much up to the point which their credit and standing will justify, and we find that lenders are more ready to let out their balances on short paper. There is a constant investment demand for mortgages by capitalists who desire to place their spare means for several years where it is safe beyond any contingency. Nothing is regarded so safe by a large class of moneyed men as this kind of investment. Bank stocks are in good request at full prices, Columbia oil stock is offered at 22½ without finding purchasers.

—The bond market was excited, and higher prices than ever were reached. Reported heavy failures of several gold and bond brokers in New York influenced the market very materially. The immense "short" interest which we have so often of late alluded to in the bid bonds as well as in the 6's, has at last broke down some of the most persistent bears in Government bonds and gold. Our telegraphic column contains the particulars.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
88's, 6's	122	122	122½
62, 5-20's	121	121	121
64-5-20's	119½	119½	119½
65-5-20's old	117½	117½	117½
65-5-20's new	119½	119½	119½
67-5-20's	119	119	119
68	119½	119	119
5-40's	104½	104½	104½
10-40's	114½	114½	114½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

May 15. May 17. Adv. Dec.

old	120	119	2
5-20s, 1862	121	121	...
5-20s, 1864	119	119	...
5-20s, 1865	117	117	...
5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	119	119	...
5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	119	119	...
5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	119	119	...
10-40s	114	114	...

The New York *Herald* of Sunday refers to Saturday's market as follows: The feature of Wall street to-day was the government bond market, which was strong and to a degree excited, in consequence of a further development of the policy of Secretary Boutwell in the matter of reducing the national debt. The plan of selling proposals for the sale of bonds to the government in the usual terms of the market did considerable confusion, if not doubt, in asking just awards. Under instructions of Secretary Boutwell the proposals in future can be made out on ex interest, the accrued interest on the accepted bonds to be paid subsequently in a separate transactions. In accordance with these instructions, the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Van Dyck, publishes the following:

"Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 19, for the sale to the government of one million of dollars of six per cent five-twenty bonds, for coin, to be issued, at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state a specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which one, and may be for any amount not less than one thousand dollars. The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin on the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of payment. Each proposal must enclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered, which will be returned to any proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the rejection is ascertained and those of others on the following day, when the bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. No proposals will be received on Wednesday each week until otherwise directed."

This opens a fair way of dealing with commend itself to every business man. If its plan is adopted as a permanent one in the general market it will lead to a much more satisfactory list of applications to the government securities, and will expedite business in that branch of Wall street transactions. As might be expected, the announcement of a determination on the part of Secretary Boutwell led to a buoyant market.

—There was a marked decline in stocks to-day, extending pretty much to all the list. It said that some of the cliques, having recently sold out a good deal of their holdings at large decisions of getting back their stock at low figures, and therefore leave the market to support its own weight. The Vanderbilt stocks do not appear to be neglected by friends, if not actively depressed by them, apparently with a view to getting stock at low figures, pending suspense as to the signing of the Consolidation and Certificate bills, both of which are regarded as certain of being ultimately signed. On these causes stocks have been weak and irregular.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Reports, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, gives the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 17, 1869.	10 00	10 49	12 10	1 45	3 00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central	181½	181	180½	181	181
Erie	155	155	155	...	155
Erie pref.	107	107	107	...	107
Hudson River	95½	95½	95½	95	95½
Reading	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	106	105½	105½	105½	105½
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	92	92	92½	92
Chicago & Rock Island	...	106½	106½	106½	106½
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	90½	90½	90½	91	90½
Chicago & Northwestern	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	...	106	106	106½	106½
Toledo & Wabash	...	86	86	86	86
Fort Wayne	126	126	126	126	126
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	...	74	74	74	74
Illinois Central	...	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Toledo	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Alton	...	77	77	77	77
Chicago & Alton pref.	...	86	86	86	86
Terre Haute	...	33	...	33	...
Terre Haute pref.	...	59	...	59	...
Canton Co.	...	41	...	41	...
Pacific Mail	...	44	...	44	...
Western Union Tel.	...	15	...	15	...
Quicksilver	...	19	...	19	...
Wells, Fargo Express	140½	141	140½	141	140½

The comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central	181½	181		½
Hudson River	156½	155½		1½
Erie	110	109½		½
Reading	95½	95½		½
Central	127	...		...
Toledo	106½	105½		½
Wabash	86	86		...
Fort Wayne	153½	152½		1
Chicago and North.	93½	90½		3
Preferred	103	103½	½	
Rock Island	107½	106½		1
Pittsburg	92½	92		½
Chicago and Alton	78	77½		½
Preferred	87	86		1
Terre Haute	33½	33		½
Preferred	59½	59		½
Quicksilver	19½	19		½
Mariposa	11	10½		½
Preferred	25	24½		½
Pacific Mail	44½	44		½
Western Union Tel.	15½	15		½
Adams Express	49½	49½		...
American Express	61	61½	½	
United States Ex.	35	35		...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	140½	141	½	

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or securities dealt in at the same terms as the New York brokers, Governments, Gold and Foreign Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

Hops.

The Cooperstown *Journal* says but very few yards will be set out in Otsego county this year; no hop-roots are being sold at Cooperstown. Old and worn out yards are being used up; yards that are expected to yield a crop under ordinary circumstances will, generally speaking, be cultivated. It is safe to estimate that there will be from 500 to 800 acres of hops cultivated in this county the present year than there were in 1868. We last estimated a surplus of 10,000 bales of hops on hand on Saturday last, 30,000 bales are now reported—over 20,000 of which were left by hops of last year's growth. Several old bales can yet be spared.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, May 14, 1869.—The past two weeks of sperm approximate to 3,000 bbls the sale of sperm amounts to 2,000 bbls report at 91 @ 92½ gold, and 1,000 bbls whale at $1 05 @ gallon.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 17.—Flour steady at $6 @ 9 50 for extra and family brands. Wheat—amber shade lower; regular 1 @ 2 under the month. Corn is dull and unchanged. Barley neglected.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, May 17, 1869.

There was not much activity in our several markets to-day, a usual thing on Monday. Prices remain without material change in any branch of business.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—Demand moderate. Common to good may be quoted nominal at prices ranging from $1 50@2 00 ₩ bbl. Barrel, and some extra brands, in a retail way, at $6 75@8 ₩ barrel.

BEANS.—There is a fair demand, and market firm. We quote shoulders at 16c; rib sides 18½c; clear sides 17½@17½c; sugar cured hams 19c, and canvassed 20c; plain hams 17½@18c; dried beef 23c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER.—Scarce and firm, and prices firm.

LARD OIL.—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53 @1 55 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₩ gallon.

HOMINY.—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl.

LIME.—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₩ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 00@1 75.

CHEESE.—We quote strictly choice Goshen at 21½@22c; New York factory 20c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 16@18c ₩ pound of sweitzer at 20c ₩ lb.

ONIONS.—Not quotable. Onion sets nominally $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl, and small quantities demand.

DRIED FRUIT.—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 14@15c; mixed 10@12c, and 18@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 12@12½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED.—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₩ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 05; shorts, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 40, for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS.—Sales in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₩ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES.—Market overstocked and very dull and nominal in price. Sales of Peachblows by the car load at 60@65c, and from store at 65@70c ₩ bushel. We heard of offers to sell in quantity from store at 75c@$1 ₩ barrel.

SALT.—Sales to the trade at $1 50@1 55, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR.—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size of package.

TEAS.—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₩ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS.—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₩ bushel.

HAY.—Very choice timothy sold from country wagons at $36@37 ₩ ton. Loose baled may be quoted at $32@33 ₩ ton.

FLOUR.—The market is only moderately active with good receipts. Prices are unchanged, but to some extent nominal. We quote from store good in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill family, $9 50; green branch, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double-extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 30; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks at $7 70; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried, cold bolted, a bbl. of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 90c.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $5 50@7 00 ₩ bbl., as to quality.

GRAIN.—Nearly all kinds of grain are dull and nominal. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 45@1 50, as to quality. Oats on the track sell at 68@70c ₩ bush. On the track car corn may be quoted at 75@76c; by the lot, $1 @1 05 ₩ bushel. We quote choice barley $1 70 ₩ bushel.

WHISKEY.—There is a fair demand. We quote at 89@90c for Monongahela, unrectified at 85c, and proof rectified $1 05; hair rye and half corn, $1 02½; old Monongahela, three years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₩ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 18, 1869.

The market yesterday was dull and weak with but few transactions reported, and those on crude were mostly "puts."

The following were the dispatches received at the Petroleum Exchange:

NEW YORK, May 17.—Petroleum is quiet and weak; crude, 18½c; refined, 30½c; sales 1,000 bbls; crude, 32c; July 33c; lines July to December 33½c bid. Crude, 18½c.

BOSTON, May 17.—Market quiet at 24 @25 for crude. No transactions.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market quiet but firm at 33 @40, but no transactions.

PETROLEUM CENTRAL, May 17.—Market quiet at 35 @35½ 2% offering 35c@35½ 10; small sales at 35 @35.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Crude 18@18½, and refined 32@32½c; market nominal; no prices published or business done on account of failures.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market closed dull on Saturday night at 35@35½ 10 on the creek, and nominal at 35 @36 on the regular gauge of Allegheny Valley cars at Oil City.

TIDIOUTE, May 17.—Crude, 35c—in storage tanks $4 75, and Oil City 35 more and less.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market quiet at 37 @39½ 15 on the creek. Only sales reported, 100 bbls on creek, and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Market quiet and dull; P. I. S to W. 31c; S. W. 32c, and crude 17c.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Saturday's closing: Crude dull and nominal at best grim bulk, refined active for exports; S. W. for balance of May 32@32½c; for first half June, 32½@33c, and last half July 33c. Dispatches at 1:35 P. M. report the market quiet and unchanged for crude; refined—demand fair and prices firm at 32½ @33c.

ANTWERP.—No public dispatches, but private ones report the market at 48 francs.

HAVRE OIL.—The market was quiet.

LONDON.—The market was quiet.

Refine—and although without change to note in prices, was apparently weak. We report one sale of 2,000 barrels, 40 to 45 gravity, first water at 18c. There were sales of "in bulk" as follows, 1,000 bbls, 8200—June 31c; 1,000 bbls $100—June 32½c, and 1,000 bbls, $100—June 33½c; three sales in every little interest, the accretion of either side. Buyers were not anxious to take hold of crude at 18c.

REFINED OIL.—There was very little done in this article, and prices were unchanged in the market. We note sales of 500 bbls, each month July and August, 32½c, and 500 bbls each month July and December, 33½c. May 18 quoted nominally at 31½@32c, and June at 32c.

Oil Lease Transfers and Rail.

Pennock & Beeson ... 197 | D. Bly ... 15
Herr & Co. ... 90 | Eagle Works ... 32
Lockarts Freew ... 50 | ... 2,000

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchinson Oil & Ref Co. 270 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Pt. Breese, Philadelphia.

BOSTON.

The market is reported by the *Bulletin* as quiet and steady. Crude oil is a shade lower at the wells. The late advance in prices has effectively low prices of refined, last week, stimulated a little more activity in business, both for export and on speculation. But the subsequent decline of prices in Europe, seems to have neutralized these influences at the close. We quote crude 19@19½c ₩ gallon, in bulk, and 21@22c in bbls. Refined is steady with sales at 33@33½c ₩ gallon for Western, and 35@37c for Boston, the outside price for extreme bbls extra. Canned and case oil for export is steady at 37@38c ₩ gallon. Naphtha is quiet, with sales at 1 @2½c ₩ gallon of 70 gravity.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *Commercial List* reports the receipts of crude oil as having been exceedingly light, and there is very little stock in Philadelphia on which to operate. The receipts the present week were of crude 3,665 bbls., and refined 16,500 bbls.

The stock of petroleum on Friday was as follows:

Point Breeze	bbls. 18,654
Greenwich Point	3,500
Gibson's Point	250
Total	22,404

The exports for the week were 16,615 gallons crude, and 1,122,225 gallons refined. Total since January 1st, 1869, 7,561,575 gallons against 5,979,-608 gallons same time in 1868.

There are now 21 vessels chartered and loading for foreign parts, all for European ports.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is quiet. Manufactured iron of most descriptions is quiet and unchanged. The supply of all articles, excepting perhaps railroad supplies, is fully up to the current demand, and all our domestic iron works, in their various branches of manufacture, are just now working on light orders and very small margin.

The *Bulletin* reports Scotch pig firm, with small sales of Gartsherrie and other brands of No. 1, in lots for consumption, at 84 @85 @ 90 ₩ ton; the outside rate for Coltness. American is in better demand, with sales of retail lots at $89 @90 @ 95 @ 100 ₩ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at 90@95 @ 100, as to quality. Bar iron is still in full and unsettled, with sales of English and American from store at $85 @87 @ 90 ₩ ton for common, and $90 @95 @ 99 for refined. Rails are active and again higher, with sales at 80@85 @ 90 ₩ ton, gold, for English, and $86@87 ₩ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@20 @ 25 for English, and 18@20c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7@8c for flanges, 5½c for C, No. 1, and 5@5½c for common and iron. Russian sheet is in very moderate demand, with sales at 11½@13c, gold, as to number. English and American sheet is quiet and selling at 9@9½c ₩ lb. Nails are plenty, with sales at 4½c @ 5 ₩ lb for cut, and 5@5½c for wrought. Horse shoes are in full demand and selling at $4 @4 75 @ 100 lbs for cast, and $1 95@2 00 for wrought scrap.

The following table shows the comparative pig iron product of Pennsylvania and the United States for the year 1868, in tons:—

	United States.	Penna.	Per ct.
Anthracite	836,000	671,955	75
Raw coal and coke	340,000	194,000	57
Charcoal	370,019	50,000	16
Total	1,603,000	925,955	58

The product of Great Britain for the same period was 4,767,951 tons, almost three times as large as that of the United States.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at the lowest temperatures. Special Oil for Tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Wool Scrows.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil,

Oil, Tanners' Staff- Benzoate,

Oil & Curling Oil- Gasoline,

Harness Oil, Benzine,

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and nearly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal railroads. Can be obtained and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

R. S. WARING, HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE,

STOCK OF GOODS,

STOREROOM AND WAREHOUSE AND BRICK DWELLING,

Situated in Greensboro, Greene county, Pa. A very large business can be done at the point, and this is an opportunity to engage in an established business seldom offered. The storeroom is large and spacious, and well adapted to a very extensive trade, and the Warehouse can be used in conducting a Forwarding and Commission business which can be largely developed. The Dwelling is a neat and comfortable Brick, the most desirable in the town, and has two pieces of ground.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅞@111⅞.

NEW YORK, May 17—P. M.

MONEY.

The event in financial and commercial circles today was the failure of the German banking firm of Schepeler & Co. Their operations were very extensive, being large shippers of petroleum, provisions, &c., as well as heavy dealers in gold, stocks and bonds. At one time they were the heaviest exporters of petroleum, and their transactions generally were on a large scale. The immediate cause of the failure was their heavy sales of gold on foreign account, to the amount of probably eight or ten millions of dollars. In addition a large amount of their bills of exchange have been sent home, which will have to be returned here and covered by specie shipments, or by other bills of exchange. The firm had extensive credits in London and the continent, especially in Antwerp, Berlin and Frankfort. The losses consequent on this failure are unavoidably to be heavy, and pretty extensively distributed. Here the immediate effect was to advance gold and depress the market and sterling exchange. Bankers holding Schepeler's bills on hand sold gold and bought sterling to settle themselves, and others having contracts with the firm to deliver gold endeavored to do the same to rectify their position on the market. Several other firms were at first reported failed, but all paid up their losses before the close of business. Small failures there may be, and the havoc made provision for payment. The effect in Europe is awaited with considerable anxiety. There will certainly be increased caution among brokers here for some time to come, and this fact, unfavourable as it is, may hasten shipments of specie. Rumors were circulated on the street of a London firm with liabilities exceeding £1,000,000, and an advance of the Bank of England rate to 5 @ 7 cent. As to-day was a legal holiday in England, there is probably no truth in the reports.

MONEY.

DETROIT, May 17.—Wheat—receipts, 6,500 bushels; market a trifle weaker; sales No. 1 white winter at $1 40; No. 2 do at $1 38; No. 1 amber $1 42. Corn firm at 70c. Oats scarce at 70c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour dull and neglected; shipping XX, No. 2 spring $5 15. Wheat weaker and firm, at $1 17 for No. 1; $1 13½ for No. 2. Oats firmer at 59@59½c. Corn steady. Barley nominally unchanged. Rye dull and nominal.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 17, 1869.

River on a stand, with about five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer, at 5 P. M., 70°. C.

Oil City.

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OIL CITY, PA., May 17, 1869.

River stationary, with thirty-one inches in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 6 P. M., 67°. F.

Greensboro.

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River falling slowly, with about five and a half feet of water. Weather cloudy; thermometer at 6 P. M., 70°. C.

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Boats down to-day: Telegraph at twelve M. Up: Kenton, Portsmouth to Pittsburgh, with a good trip; Messengers and freight, River fallen; weather clear and warm. H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—River rising slowly, with eight feet four inches in the canal this evening. Weather cloudy and moderately warm.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Bostonia.....Hodgkins.....Geneva.
Undefiah.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Allena May.....Finegan.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Junior.....W. Clarke.....Geneva.
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ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: A letter was received to-day from the Nick Wall, stating that the snag which sunk her had been removed, the hole patched up, and the only thing necessary to raise her was the expected arrival of a submarine. The Submarine No. 1 passed Kansas City on the 11th for the west, and we suppose the Wall will soon be afloat.

THE first class packet Maggie Hays, Captain R. C. Martin, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat is one of the best for her class that has run the trade, and with great regularity. Capt. Martin is a gentlemanly and courteous officer, and his many friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Mr. Bravo, who has charge of the office.

THE first-class packet Leonidas, Captain E. Kirk, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Thursday. This boatis one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of a gentlemanly officer, Capt. Kirk, and his equally attentive friend, Mr. John C. Fisher, will see that her cabin and office, and they will be well done.

ANOTHER BOAT GONE.—A Little Rock special says: The steamer Lodi, from the Rock to New Orleans, towing two hundred tons of Government freight, struck a snag on Monday night, filling and sunk in fifteen feet of water. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $30,000. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company. There was no insurance.

HO FOR THE MUSKINGUM!—The punctual packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Wm. Coulson, takes her departure for Zanesville to-day at 4 P. M., for Marietta and Zanesville. The Julia is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. She has fine speed, superior accommodations and attentive officers, and W. H. Johnson does the honors in the office.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: The Great Republic, famous for its capacity and speed, unsurpassed in elegance, departs to-night for New Orleans. Since the above is on the steamer of Captain J. C. Wattock and Mr. James Kerr, Jr., she has been steadily growing in popularity, and at present is one of the fleet of popular packets. On her last trip to this port from New Orleans she made the run in little less than five days, and had one of the largest trips of passengers ever carried down the river, as it should be, and we heartily wish that the downward voyage may be no less prosperous.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

[NOTE.—Freight received at this station via Allentown for our merchants is omitted. Such will be published immediately upon its arrival, as per contract with the company.]

J. B. Campbell & co, 2 cars lime; Wm. B. Hays, 1 do do; Reynolds & Co, 1 do do; Duke, Dravo & Co, 1 do do; Brown & co, 1 do brick; Dilworth, Porter & co, 1 do do; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car scrap iron, 1 do sundries, 2 do coal, 14,088 sugar, 7 do syrup, 6 do fish, 21 hf do do, 2 bbls whiskey, 1 do alcohol, 1 do do; Reymer & Bro, 14 bxs coffee, 1 do do; Reymer & Bro, 14 bxs conf'y; J. Dunlap, 1 bbl ale, 1 do do, 3 do molasses, 2 do whiskey, 2 pkssengers; Watt, Lang & co, 5 bbls sugar, 2 do black; Lang & Bro, 2 do do, 10 bxs do, 2 do syrup, 1 do do; Wm. Wormser, 2 bbls tobacco; M. Heil, 1 do do; W. H. Holmes, 40 bbls liquor, 2 pkgs mdse, 30 bxs crackers.

Allegheny Valley R. R.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton quiet and nominally lower; receipts 968 bales; exports 1,619 bales. Flour dull. Corn 70c. Oats 72@73c. Hay $27. Pork $31 75@32 00. Bacon—sides 17½@17½c; clear sides 19½@19½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 15½c; sides 16½c.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Freak of Lightning.

During the rain storm on Saturday night Rev. Mr. Esar, pastor of the St. Peters Episcopal Church, situated on the corner of Grant and Diamond streets, had a narrow escape from being struck by lightning. It appears that the window of the vestry is opened and closed by means of an iron bar which is pushed out and in as occasion requires. In the corner of the vestry is a marble wash stand with a metallic faucet and chain attached. Immediately between this wash stand and the door leading into the audience room of the church is the pastor's desk, where most of his study and writing are performed. As Mr. Edgar was just finishing his sermon about half-past eight or nine o'clock, Saturday evening, he was startled by a loud report as though a pistol had been discharged at his elbow. He felt a very severe shock and saw a gleam of light from the window to the wash stand. Upon examination he found the lightning had struck the iron rod at the window and passed from it to the wash stand, charring and blackening the basin, and melting the chain attached to the faucet.

Suit for Damages.

Among the cases on the trial list of the District Court and which will probably be reached to-day, are those of Maria Sullivan and Agnes Cusick against Reese, Graff & Dull. This is an action to recover damages sustained by the explosion which occurred at the rolling mill of the defendants on November 8th, 1867. The injury was fixed December 18, 1868, and alleges that the defendants had in their employ an engineer who was negligent and incompetent, and that in consequence of his carelessness the boilers exploded, whereby the two husbands of the plaintiffs were killed. One of the men killed was a puddler and the other a helper. Damages to the amount of $15,000 are claimed.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT FINCH'S WAREHOUSE.—A brother of George B. Caven, who was killed by the late terrible accident, arrived in this city yesterday and called at Finch's distillery to see his brother, and on being informed of the terrible fate of his brother, fainted. This was the first intimation that he had received of his brother's death.

RUNAWAY.—Two young men were driving out towards Oakland last evening, and when a short distance this side of the carstation their horse took fright and ran off. Both the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. One was cut about the face slightly and the other bruised slightly. The buggy was also damaged to some extent, and the horses slightly injured.

BIG BUSINESS.—The Clerk of the City Treasurer informed us last evening that the police had arrested one hundred and fifty persons during the afternoon for having no license plates on their vehicles. A pretty good commencement.

HORSES STOLEN.—A dispatch from Warren Ohio, received by Mayor Drum, of Allegheny last evening, stated that two horses had been stolen from that place, and directed the Allegheny police to keep a sharp look out for the thieves.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was as usual a large house present at the performance of Humpty Dumpty last night. The entertainment appeared delighted. To-night George A. Boane will have a benefit, and an attractive bill will be presented.

OLD THEATER.—The old Theater was crowded as usual last evening, and the "Forty Thieves" is having a very successful run.

Police Intelligence.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1869.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Isabella Campbell entered complaint against a man named John Loughrey charging him with larceny by bailee. The accused, it is alleged, obtained a horse and buggy from the prosecutrix on Sunday evening, saying that he wanted it for only a few hours. Subsequently Mrs. C. learned that he had gone to Greensburg, and not having returned yesterday morning she concluded to make information and have him arrested. Officer Moon was sent to Greensburg after the defendant.

SELLING ON SUNDAY.

Several informations for violation of the act of Assembly relating to the observance of the Sabbath were made before Mayor Brush yesterday. Michael Sweeny, tavern keeper, was brought up for dealing out the "ardent." He plead guilty and paid the penalty—$50 and costs. Chief Hague preferred informations against Mrs. Stout and L. Peterson, proprietors of tobacco stores on Fifth avenue, for selling cigars on Sunday. Summons were served and the violators of the law will have a hearing in due time. The following grocery keepers were accused of selling on Sunday: Mary McCoy, on complaint of George Robinson; action to recover the penalty, and also a criminal information. Frank Mason, on complaint of Casper Shoffner, same as above. W. J. Robinson, on complaint of Chief Hague, who makes the charge on information received. This is an action to recover the penalty. John McDonald, on complaint of officer W. H. Stephens; criminal proceeding, and also an action to recover the penalty. Summons have been served in all of the cases, but the defendants are allowed four days time before hearings can take place.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Yesterday morning the two young men arrested on Sunday for driving their buggy over the toll-gate on Liberty street, were before his Honor for a hearing. McDugan, who said he was a colonel from Tennessee, was discharged, but Williams was fined five dollars and costs, which he was compelled to pay before he was released.

ATTACKED BY FEMALES.

As an independent policeman was passing through Church alley yesterday, Margaret Rorick and Sarah Wherry attacked him with vile epithets and called him all sorts of ugly names. William Loughrey subsequently joined the fight and set his wife to fighting the officer. Information was made before the Mayor, charging them with disorderly conduct. They were arrested, and after a hearing released on payment of the costs.

[Before Alderman Butler.

A COLORED AFFAIR.

Carter Moore, complained to Alderman Butler yesterday that John Hunter had wantonly assaulted and abused him. Both parties are colored. A warrant was promptly issued for the arrest of the officenders.

NUMEROUSLY ASSAULTED.

John Myer called at the office of the same magistrate and alleged that on Sunday evening he had been assaulted by a party of five men in Lower St. Clair township and pretty roughly handled. He gave the names of his assailants as George and James Smith, Frank Daniel, Anton Pudicoff and Anton Hoffman. Informations were taken against them and warrants issued for their arrest.

[Before Justice Hollingshead, of Temperanceville.]

THE FIRST CASE.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Union borough, made information before Justice John S. Hollingshead, charging a band of serenaders with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Officer Thompson arrested the entire party, five of which were fined fifty cents and costs each. The leader of the party was fined three dollars and costs, all of which was paid, and the festive crowd dispersed. This is the first case the new Justice has had.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Josephine Woods made information against John Clemens and Mary Mabay, charging defendants with larceny. The prosecutrix alleges that John stole a quantity of her clothing and gave it to Mary. Defendants were arrested and committed to jail in default of the required bail.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

INHOSPITABLE.

Patrick Kenny preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mrs. Golden and George McNally. The prosecution alleges that at the invitation of his friend Mr. McNally, he visited the house of Mrs. Golden, to call on her, and was received in a most inhospitable manner, being struck on the head by her with a pop bottle, and subsequently kicked out of the house by McNally. This is one side of the case. Possibly another may be developed at the hearing. Warrants issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SETTING AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Yesterday morning a young man named Benton Smith, of Allegheny, made information charging officers Cherry Smith and John Lafferty, of the Allegheny police, with feloneous assault on himself and a companion. It will be remembered that on the 12th inst. the officers accused arrested deponent and a companion, on a charge of stealing lumber, a charge on which both were discharged this morning. It is alleged in the information that officer Smith came suddenly upon deponent and his companion, while engaged in lawful business on the river bank, and, without a word of warning, fired a pistol at them. Fearing for their lives they jumped into a skiff and pushed out into the river. Officers Smith and Lafferty, it is alleged, kept firing at them and compelled them to leap into the water to save their lives. This is the statement made by deponent. Warrants were issued.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jacob Decker, charged on oath of Eugene G. Grosgean, with larceny by bailee of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars worth of washing machines.

The Second Story

Of McCallum's block can be rented from this date to March 1st, 1870. Call at the office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. 7s

Attractive.

A mine of satisfaction is derived by those who visit the "Mint," 44 Smithfield street. The best and the cheapest is disposed of by Waugaman.

Have You Seen the "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe?"

If not, call at Barker & Haseltine's, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

Grey Poplins

For suits at J. M. Burchfield & Co's, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Inviting.

The "Mint." The best of meals, the best of wines and liquors. Such, at present, is the popular verdict. Waugaman, 44 Smithfield street, understands his business.

Beautiful Chromos

American, English and German landscapes and fruit pieces, a full stock at Barker & Haseltine's, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

"The Mint"

For a good meal, go to Waugaman's, No. 44 Smithfield street. Waugaman makes it a point to get the best the market affords. The "Mint" is one of the most inviting restaurants in the city.

Black Silks.

The very best in the city at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Real Estate, Real Estate.

For several important sales to-day, to-morrow and Thursday, see advertisements on fourth page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Trunks, Valises and Traveling Satchels.

A large assortment of Trunks, Valises and Traveling Satchels always on hand at Joseph Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Evening Dress Silks.

The best in the city at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Uncas, The Young Chief.

A new chromo just published. Barker & Haseltine, picture dealers, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

You Can Purchase,

Either an Elastic Stitch or a Lock Stitch Sewing Machine on your own terms, at the salerooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. 7s

Superior Vehicles.

Messrs. Stoner & Mariatt, carriage manufacturers, Penn street, have on hand a most superior assortment of carriages, barouches, buggies, etc., to which we would direct the attention of those who design purchasing. They guarantee to sell a better article for less money than any Eastern house, and to give the most entire satisfaction in the wear, for excellence of workmanship, superiority of finish, neatness and durability, these vehicles cannot be surpassed, and judges need only examine the stock to be satisfied in regard to these points. Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Dr. Keyser on the Use of Trusses.

Whenever a protrusion of any kind is found to show itself externally on any part of the body it is reasonable to suppose that some internal part has given away, and requires some outward support to retain it to its place until the recuperative power of Nature has re-established the normal state or condition. Nearly all of these protrusions bear the name of rupture, in whatever part of the body they are located; and, in nine out of ten cases, require a truss to retain the protrusion. No more serious danger can occur than that of rupture, and no one who suspects that there is a tendency that way should delay in obtaining suitable means for relief. The cost of an instrument vanishes when human life is in jeopardy, and those who are most experienced in their application are the proper persons to apply them. How often have we known persons, purchase as many as half a dozen trusses without ever obtaining relief, not that the trusses were unsuited to the cases but for want of proper application. Of all mechanical contrivances there are none which require more skill in their application, those alone excepted where the spinal column is involved, and we feel that we are doing a service to the community in directing attention to the great establishment of Dr. Keyser, of this city, as a place above all where remedies for these conditions can be had. Dr. Keyser may be seen any day at his Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 4 to 6 o'clock, in the evening, at his great medicine store, No. 107 Liberty street. During his office hours a competent person will be in attendance to apply trusses.

A. S. Waugaman

Has one of the neatest and most comfortable restaurants in the city. The choicest wines and liquors grace his tables.

All the New Chromos

At Barker & Haseltine's Picture Store, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

Sewing Machines

For family sewing rented by the week or month, at the office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co. Instructions given free of expense. 7s

White P. K's.

From 25c to $1 00, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

A Household Elixir Adapted to All Climates.

It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable consummation may one day be accomplished. Certain it is, that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties, increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie," show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions, in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and, above all, as a PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In this and the adjacent Islands it is a household staple. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble," a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it, because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.

STOCK SALES.

CITIZENS AND EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 18th, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of Commercial Salesrooms, 100 Smithfield street, will be sold at former bids.

10 shares Citizens' National Bank;
50 shares Exchange National Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, RAILROAD, INSURANCE AND MINING.—TUESDAY EVENING, May 18th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 100 Smithfield street, at

20 shares Exchange National Bank;
30 shares M. and M. National Bank;
24 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
52 shares Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
35 shares Citizens' Insurance Co;
50 shares Braimer's Insurance Co;
2,200 shares Pittsburgh Mining Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
NEW YORK.

This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses, for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and airy, furnished second to none, while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands; affording meals at unrivalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements" and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

MOORE & HOLLEY, PROPRIETORS.

PLANKINTON HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE,
MATTHEWS, SAGUE & CO.
ONE OF THE
Finest and most Complete Hotels
IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BOARD, $3 50 PER DAY.

☞ Rooms and Carriages will take passengers directly to the PLANKINTON upon the arrival of trains and boats.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
No. 80 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
French, Scotch and English
SUITINGS,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
FOR PANTS.
A FULL LINE OF
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
AND
FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,
JUST RECEIVED.

1,000
Good Envelopes,
FOR $1 80.

Our cheap Note Paper was such a decided success that we have been induced to bring out a cheap Envelope. We are now receiving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the above. The color is Dark Amber, and the quality is Double Thick. They are Envelopes as usually sold for $2 50 per M and are good enough for any purpose. No business man need be ashamed to use these Envelopes. They are not the thin circular Envelopes. We have those also, at $1 25 per M. We will print the address of the sender on these at $1 75 per 1,000 extra, thus making them cheaper than the stamped Envelopes furnished by the Government. No quantity less than 1,000 sold.

J. L. READ & SON,
WHOLESALE
Stationers and Booksellers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE.

Large Stock of Clothing
FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $10,000 worth), and a large assortment of

HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Just received from the East, is offered for sale cheap at the Store of JOHN F. WALTERS,

On the North side of Carson, between Joseph and John streets, East Birmingham.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON,
EARLY GOODRICH,
BUCKEYES, CUSES,
and EARLY ROSE.
Pure Seed, for sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FOR RENT.

STORAGE
For all kinds of Merchandize in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 77 Water street. Forwarding and sale of Commodities carefully and promptly attended to. Consignments respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
80 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
20 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale wholesale by
H. RIDDLE,
153 Liberty st. 6tt

REMOVAL

FROM

296 PENN STREET

TO

NO. 197 THIRD AVENUE

Drs. Lighthill & Reid

Have removed their Institute to No. 197 THIRD AVENUE, where they will continue to devote their exclusive attention to the investigation and treatment of all

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS.

Their Specialty Embraces the Cure of

DEAFNESS,

And all other Diseases of the Ear.

Chronic Catarrh,

Throat Affections,

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES,

ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

And All Other Maladies of the Eye.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS.

SCROFULA,

And All Other Forms of Skin Diseases.

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

AND DERANGEMENT OF THE

Nervous System

Consultation Free!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The treatment employed by Drs. L. & R. is entirely original with themselves, perfectly painless, and can be applied at home without interruption to the usual avocation of the patient. Owing to their extensive experience, they are enabled to determine by the first examination whether or not a case can be cured or benefitted, and will in no instance accept for treatment a case, when there exists any doubt of ultimate success. Charges made to conform to the exigencies of the times.

DRS. L. & R. are the only acknowledged Scientific Aurists in this country. Where others fail, they

CAN CURE,

As the following certificates of Mr. L. H. Rosenbach, Druggist in this city, and of Miss Mary Jones will testify:

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1869.

In gratitude for invaluable services received at the hands of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, and with a sincere desire to benefit others "similarly afflicted," I make the following statement: For years I have had a very deaf ear—not only embarrassing me very much, but at times rendering me very awkward in the sight of many not aware of my defect of hearing. The sounds in my head were very confusing, and I had serious apprehensions as to the loss of hearing of my ears. I had consulted many physicians, but with no benefit whatever, until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, who restored me to complete hearing, when I can distinctly hear the human voice. Now I can hear even a whisper. Physicians as skillful as Drs. L. and R. ought to be known to every one suffering as I had done.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH,
Druggist,
149 Smithfield street.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLIRON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa., January 25, 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Heretofore CATARRH has been pronounced incurable, but

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID,

CAN CURE CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Under their painless treatment the breath, no matter how offensive it may be, becomes pure and sweet, and all the disagreeable symptoms melt away as does the snow under an April's sun.

Certificate of Rev. Mr. A. H. Waters—Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 197 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURE OF CATARRH.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh, as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACKER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 in the Evening. MTh

GROCERIES, &c.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Tea Dealers, Grocers, &c.

NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO OUR STOCK OF

TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS,

SPICES, &c., &c.,

AND WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT

WHOLESALE BY

LITTLE & BAIRD,

112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,

The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.

☞ Sold at Eastern Prices. ☜

We will suit Buyers in Teas and

GENERAL GROCERIES.

CALL.

FURNITURE.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

(Late of the firm of Hammer & Danler),

AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 48 SEVENTH AVENUE, have a Large Stock of Elegant and Fashionable

PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

We have erected a large Factory, and are prepared to fill all orders on shortest notice. We flatter ourselves of having always made good work and it will always be our endeavor to continue, having a large number of experienced workmen, and a foreman of twenty-six years' experience at the trade, to superintend all work before leaving the Factory. We use no machinery; all our work is made by hand, and for durability and elegance it cannot be excelled.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

Have on hand the Largest Assortment in this city of the Latest Styles of

Modern and Antique Furniture.

AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

SLATE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Office and Yard,

Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,

OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE

THE Twin City SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be sent by communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. S. SHALLENBERGER, Prest.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

SLATE.

J. S. NEWMYER,

OFFICE AND YARD,

43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

ROOFING SLATE.

☞ Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.

WM. HOLMES & CO., JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMERALD GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Bottles, 30 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Lightning Screw Top, and the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH ..... W. H. MATTHEWS.

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of FRESH and SALT FISH,

47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orders Filled with Promptness.

T. C. JENKINS,
Wholesale Flour Merchant,
CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.
The Celebrated Patent White River Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.

I Receive Regularly the following Brands: WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY MILLS, CONCORDIA, ATLANTIC, REGULATOR, BELLE OF MINNESOTA, FORD'S EXTRA.

CHECKERED FRONT,
Nos. 273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Price Currents with Brands and Prices, sent to Dealers.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR Grading, Paving and Curbing

TOWNSEND STREET, from Wylie street to Decatur street, and VINE ALLEY, from Federal street to Washington street, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this Office until

Tuesday, May 18, 1869,

When they will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
CITY ENGINEER.

PLUMBERS, &c.

ED. BOURNE & BRO.,

45 Market Street,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BOURNES' PATENT LOW-PRESSURE SELF-REGULATING

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR J. W. KERR'S PATENT GASOLIER, for Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 20 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, POWDER, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SMITHFIELD.

A. BRADLEY ..... President.
E. VANKIRK ..... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. ..... Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States on most favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, May 17th, 1869.

NOTICE TO STONEMASONS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, May 26, for the delivery of

300,000 bushels of good Bituminous Coal;
110,000 bushels of Merchantable Nut Coal; and Slack;
15,000 bushels of good Lime.

In the Stores of the Company, on their works. All to be of such quality and delivered in such manner and at such times as may be approved and directed by the Engineer of the Works. Payments to be made monthly, retaining ten (10) per cent. in the hands of the Gas Company until the completion of the contract.

Any information that may be required will be furnished by the Engineer at the Works.

Proposals to be addressed to the President of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal and Slack, or Lime, as the case may be."

By order of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
JAMES THOMSON, Engineer.
Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, May 17, 1869.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, April 21, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received (agreed, until) 12 o'clock meridian on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at (or near) this city, with the articles of Provision, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as the same may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician of the said Hospital, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

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